

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

VOL. XXV.

COLCRANE SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1895.—EIGHT PAGES.

NUMBER 16.

## THE SILVER PARTY.

A Platform and a Candidate All Ready For Use.

## THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES.

The Platform is Made Up of All the Silver Arguments Made on the Floor of Congress Since Silver Was an Issue.

Washington, March 5.—A statement, signed by the members of the executive committee appointed by the bimetallic conference called to meet in Washington, Feb. 22, 1895, has been issued declaring the issue upon which "the new party" styled "The American Bimetallic Party" will organize.

The signers to the call are A. J. Warner, president bimetallic league, chairman; John P. Jones of Nevada, William W. Stewart of Nevada, J. L. McLaughlin, South Carolina, Anson Wolcott, Indiana, George Gerrick, Colorado, Henry Jones, Georgia, J. C. Green, California, Joe Sheldon, Connecticut, C. J. Hillyer, District of Columbia, Byron E. Shear, Colorado and Mortimer Whitehead, New Jersey. The "paper" issued by these signers starts out by asserting that the money question is indisputably the dominant issue in the United States. The issue, it declared, "is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one side and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and government currency on the other." The statement in its entirety is an elaborately specified opposition to the single standard of gold and a demand for an immediate return "to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this government independent of any foreign power of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1 and upon the terms of exact equality; the silver coin to be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private." Their views as generalized embody in carefully condensed shape the various expression of ultra free silver men in both Houses of Congress during the sessions of recent years and are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest bearing bonds in time of peace and demand, the payment of all coin obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws in either gold or silver coin at the option of the government and not at the option of the creditors.

With the above as their substantial text the signers address an appeal "from the dictation of the money power to the intelligence and patriotism of the American people." The bimetallic advocates and strongly urges unity in the cause of restoring the bimetallic standard. This will, the signers of this address aver, "Never be won unless those who believe in it come together and elect a President on this one issue."

Both of the leading parties of the country, the Democratic party and the Republicans, it insists, are controlled by the money power." "And," proceeds the call of the bimetallicists, "therefore no course seems possible but to subordinate for the time being other questions and come together in a new organization to fight the great battle of 1896 on the one great issue on which the prosperity and happiness of the people so largely depends."

The inauguration of a movement for relief, the signer declare must spring from the people. They continue: "Politicians never institute great reforms and it were idle to wait for them. This cause is the cause of the people and it is believed that it more profoundly concerns the welfare of the people than other question since the Civil war if not, indeed, since our Independence was signed, for on its ultimate outcome the question of a sufficiency or a scarcity of money is a question of freedom or servitude for the mass of the people."

The call urges immediate organization throughout the entire country in support of the movement it advocates and declares that if the conference had authority from the people to name a candidate for President, it would name Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania.

A committee was appointed to select a provisional national committee to take charge of the bimetallic movement. It consists of A. J. Warner, chairman; Hon. W. M. Stewart, United States Senator; Henry Jones of Georgia; Francis Newlands, Nevada; Anson Wolcott, Indiana and J. H. McLaughlin, South Carolina.

## A Case for a Rope.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 5.—Near Hawthorne, Alachua county, yesterday evening Annie Jenkins, a 16-year-old white girl, was returning home from a neighbor's and was walking along the railroad tracks. She discovered some ties on fire and attempted to extinguish them. While thus engaged a negro seized her and dragged her into the bushes and ravished her. Then the brute held the girl over the burning ties until her clothing was in a blaze. He then threw her into a muddy place near the track and escaped. The girl became unconscious and was found several hours later by her father, who alarmed by her absence, went in search of her. When she recovered consciousness she told the above story. Friends of the newspapers have overheard the thing. This marriage of Miss Gould was nothing more than news. It was said, would in no way affect his plans for the future.

## Whisky Reduction Not Allowed.

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Denver, March 5.—A fire in the upper story at 1515 Blake street at 8 p. m. destroyed a lot of furniture and household goods stored there. P. F. Bauman & Co., manufacturers' agents, occupying the lower floor, were flooded with water. Their loss is about \$1,000; building damaged \$3,000; insured.

## Embezzlers Sentenced.

New Bedford, Ia., March 5.—William A. Sponser and Benjamin F. Junkin, proprietors of the defunct Perry county bank, who were convicted of embezzlement in November last, were to-day sentenced by Judge Bell to one year's imprisonment for Hirschman: Hon. John W. Foster, counsel for the peace commission, will join him there.

## No Oleo in Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., March 5.—Governor Holcomb to-day signed the anti-oleomargarine bill. In giving his reasons for the action he recommended the adoption of an amendment to the bill providing that the manufacturing of oleomargarines may be permitted in this State. The proposed amendment will probably carry.

## Shortage and Suicide.

Einburgh, Ala., March 5.—J. Linwood Shropshire, about 25 years old, cashier at the freight office in this city of the Columbus and Western railroad, committed suicide by taking an overdose of morphine. It is thought there is some shortage in his accounts, which are now being investigated by experts. He stood well in his community, was sober and considered an exemplary young man.

## A Georgia Railroad Wreck.

Macon, Ga., March 5.—A south-bound freight train on the Western system of the Southern railroad left the track just this side of Holton this morning at 7 o'clock. The engine turned over on its side and five cars were smashed. J. E. Palm, a brakeman, whose name is in the accident, was caught between two cars and so badly hurt that he will die. The engineer and fireman were also injured.

## Another Candidate.

Des Moines, Ia., March 5.—The Republican politicians of the State were considerably surprised by the publication this morning of a letter from ex-United States Senator James Harlan of Mt. Pleasant, in which he stated he would accept the Republican nomination for Governor if tendered him. There were already about a dozen active candidates for the honor.

## The President Has Left Washington.

Washington, March 5.—The President left Washington at 10 o'clock this morning on the light-house tender Violet. The President was accompanied by Dr. O'Reilly, his physician; Commander Wilde, naval secretary of the light-house board, and Commander Benjamin P. Damert, inspector of the light-house district. The trip is likely to last for a week or ten days.

## Championship Wrestling.

Cleveland, O., March 5.—The wrestling match between Billy Murphy, "the Little Demon," of Chicago and Jack Ryan of Cleveland, for \$250 a side and a purse of \$500, and also for the featherweight championship of the United States took place at the Star theater to-night. Ryan went at his opponent like a hurricane and did as he pleased with the Chicagoan, winning the first fall in seven minutes with a full Nelson. The second fall was won by Ryan in three and one-half minutes on a half Nelson and Crotch hold. Murphy immediately challenged Ryan for another match, but the latter declined.

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## Spain and Cuba.

Madrid, March 5.—In the lower house of the Cortes to-day Gen. Lopez Dominguez, the war minister, declared that the rumors circulated upon the bourse of insurgent victories in Cuba and the death of Gen. Lachambre were untrue. Gen. Dominguez stated in reply to the question asked by Senor Osma yesterday, "regard to Americans arrested in Cuba, that it was no: to be expected that the United States would make any claims against the government as such claims according to the treaty of Zanjón, would not have any legal basis."

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OPEN ALL NIGHT.

The Fifty-third Congress Closing its Business.

THE HOUSE AS TO BACK DOWN.

The Senate Amendments Concurred in After Extensive Debates. Mr. Wilson Favors the Sugar Bonus—Peffer's Speech.

portant amendment—the amendment to reduce the number of battalions to be constructed from three to two; but before its being entered upon, Mr. Aldrich (Rep.) of Rhode Island suggested that as the amendment could not be disposed of to-night, the Senate should now take a recess for an hour—to give the time for the sundry civil bill to be received from the House—and then take a recess till 11 a.m. To this proposition Mr. Gorman indicated his assent; but Mr. Peffer (Pop.) of Kansas preferred that he should go on with the speech which he had desired to deliver against the proposed increase in the navy. Mr. Butler (Dem.) of South Carolina asked him to yield for the pooling bill but he positively declined and at 1:45 began his speech.

House.

Washington, March 2.—When the Senate met at 11 a.m. to-day it entered on the last legislative day of this Congress, because the term does not expire till Monday next at noon. Its existence till then will be continued by recess, not adjournments. Of the 88 members of the present body, 16 will cease to be Senators at that hour, and two others have merely a chance of survival. The 16 are Senators Butler of South Carolina, Camden of West Virginia, Carey of Wyoming, Coke of Texas, Dixon of Rhode Island, Dolph of Oregon, Hunter of Virginia, McLaren of Mississippi, McPherson of New Jersey, Manderson of Nebraska, Martin of Kansas, Power of Montana, Ransom of North Carolina, Welsh of Georgia, Washburn of Minnesota and Wilson of Iowa.

The two white cases were in suspense this morning are Senators Higgins of Delaware and Shoup of Idaho. The only real pressing work absolutely necessary to be transacted by the Senate before the close of the Congress when the Senate met to-day was the passage of the naval appropriation bill, and action on conference reports in the cases of eight appropriation bills. The naval bill was taken up for consideration without much delay, and the discussion on various amendments to it as reported from the Committee on Appropriations, occupied almost all the time until a recess was taken at 6 p.m., for two hours. The discussion started on the proposition to reduce the number of additional seamen that the Secretary of the Navy might enlist in the next fiscal year from 2000 to 1000. That amendment was vigorously contested, but was finally agreed to—nay 25. Other amendments that were contested were those striking out the bill items for dry docks, and buildings at naval stations. When the recess was taken the amendment had not been reported to reduce the number of new battleships from three to two. During the day's session conference reports on the fortifications bill, the agricultural bill, and the Indian bill were presented and concurred in; but as all the disbursements of the Indian bill had not been arranged, a further conference was ordered.

The night session began at 8 p.m. The following House bills were taken from the calendar and passed: To further the service of regular volunteers and regular soldiers of the late war and the war with Mexico. For the restoration to the public domain of lands in Alabama and Mississippi not needed for naval purposes. To amend the act to incorporate the American university. To amend section 3 of the act of Aug. 1, 1858, to regulate the laws of judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States.

The naval appropriation bill was again taken up the pending question being on the committee amendment to reduce the appropriation for the dry dock at Puget Sound naval station from \$25,000 to \$20,000 and Mr. Squire argued against the amendment.

Mr. Gorman consented to make the appropriation for the Puget Sound dry dock \$20,000 and it was agreed to. The reading off the bill went on without interruption until the committee's amendment was reported (reducing the bill of the going battleships to be constructed from three to two—one to be built on Pacific coast). Its consideration was interrupted by presentation of the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill which was that on the amendment in dispute (the Hawaiian submarine cable) the committee had been unable to agree to.

Mr. Blackburn (Dem.) of Kentucky, one of the conferees moved that the Senate recede from the amendment declaring his belief that the House would never recede from its disagreement. Mr. Pettigrew (Rep.) of South Dakota said that there were many and forcible reasons why the Senate should recede from the amendment. The only purpose of its friends was to checkmate English designs on Hawaii. He did not believe that England had any such designs. Mr. England went on to say that the United States government would be swayed from the sea; Canada would be wrested from her; and the United States would recoup herself out of the vast sums due to England.

He entered into a long argument to show that the inhabitants of the islands were utterly worthless and that the dominant invaders who ruled those islands to-day were also unfit to live in a republic. At this point of Mr. Pettigrew's speech the conference reports on the District of Columbia appropriation bill and the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill were presented and concurred in.

Mr. Pettigrew then resumed his speech. Mr. Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts replied to Mr. Pettigrew and opposed the motion to recede from the Hawaiian amendment.

"I desire an extra session as little as any man in this body," said Mr. Lodge, "but I will never vote to strike out the cable as the first step toward the development of American commerce towards the taking of what belongs as of right to the American people, in that onward march. I would never vote to strike it out if it meant 10 extra sessions."

Mr. Morgan (Dem.) of Alabama chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made an earnest speech in support of the cable amendment and in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. If he was a Hawaiian he would not such annexation. Mr. Hale (Rep.) of Maine followed on the same side of the question.

The question was then put on Mr. Blackburn's motion to recede; and it was defeated—yeas 27, nays 32. A further conference was ordered on the Hawaiian cable amendment; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

The amendment reported by the committee to insert an item remitting the time penalties on the gunboats Concord and Bennington was agreed to.

This brought up the last and most im-

portant amendment—the amendment to the act of each victim of the Ford's theater disaster of June, 1865—\$25,000 in all.

Pending the consideration of the sundry civil amendments, Mr. Dickey reported a full agreement on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The conference report on the District of Columbia bill was also presented and agreed to. These two bills now go to the President.

There was a two-hours debate on the amendment of the Senate to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$5,228,800 to pay bounty on the sugar crop of 1850. The speech of Mr. Wilson (Dem.) of West Virginia in advocating the payment of the bounty was listened to with unusual interest. He retorted that the proposition should be presented for consideration as an item of a great appropriation bill. Its proper place was upon the tariff bill, to be dealt with as one of the compromises of such a measure. He found himself impelled to cast a vote upon the proposition which he was not willing to go upon to record, without explanation. The bounty for the production of sugar was found upon the statute books when the Democratic party came into power; and the Committee on Ways and Means, in dealing with it, proposed to give it a larger sum than the sugar-growers who had organized large means in the industry, might adapt themselves to the changed conditions without loss or a shock. In that spirit, and as a matter of equity, Mr. Wilson said this relief should be given to the sugar producers of the country.

Mr. Cannon (Rep.) of Illinois made vigorous protest against the payment of the bounty.

Mr. Hendrix (Dem.) of New York made a speech that was a scathing arraignment of Mr. Wilson for his advocacy of the payment of the bounty. "Shall the Fifty-third Congress go out of this hall wearing the cap and bells of the clown in the council, with the result of the last election is 40, the council standing 82 Progressives to 36 Moderates. Among the Moderate candidates are Lord Cadogan, Churchill Durham, Ampthill, Donoughmore, Dudley, Norfolk, Donraven, and Montmorency and Sir J. Gladstone! Maule the Progressive candidate and Bishopric! Sir John Gurney, Monckwell, and Messrs. John Burn and Sydney Webb."

The Chronicle, the leading Progressive organ, prints in italics a list of the reasons why electors should not give their support to the Moderates. The first of these reasons is that the Moderates are the party of "Tammany." The term "Tammany" has been a godsend to both sides during the campaign. When their supporters have exhausted themselves and their vocabularies in theory methods of attack upon their opponents, they have invariably had recourse to stigmatizing the opposite party as that of Tammany. Mr. Jos. Chamberlain in a recent speech in behalf of Moderates, made an attack upon the Progressives, for having introduced into the state the attacks of the county council which often have scared away a thorough "Tammany" method. He then proceeded to advocate a system of separate municipalities for the different districts of London and argued against the proposal, that a central council include within its jurisdiction the city corporation. What his advocates call unification, he said would end in "Tammanyfication."

All this is scarcely relevant, however, for the Progressive policy is undoubtedly favored by a great majority of Londoners.

Commoners Burns, Stuart, Benn and Buxton of London who are all Home Rulers are charged with very confusing functions, as London sends 36 Unionists to Parliament against 24 Home Rule members.

There is a general feeling in the foreign office that the present mission headed by Mr. Hunt Chang will not be successful.

Russia has absolutely vetoed the proposal of Japan to annex Korea, and it is understood that Japan now wants possession of the area between the Yalu and Liao rivers in order to form a buffer state extending to the Russian frontier of Amoor, Russian Manchuria which territory, now forming a part of Southeastern Siberia, was acquired by Russia from China and Japan in 1858. This move, if successful, would secure to Japan the total withdrawal of Korea from Chinese influence, possession of Port Arthur and command of Yellow sea road to Pekin, Japan as so asks for possession of Formosa.

The details of Li Hung-Chang's credentials, which will be communicated to the German powers, do not empower him to cede other Manchuria or Formosa to Japan.

The appointment of Prince Lobanoff Rostovski as Russian minister of foreign affairs has greatly pleased the foreign office here. Since the death of M. De Giers it has become clear that there exists in the Russian foreign office a powerful party in opposition to the Armenian inquiry, wishing Armenian affairs to drift alone as heretofore until Russia is compelled to intervene. She would then be a step nearer to the Persian gulf. England is very strong y opposed to Russian occupation of Armenia alone, and believes that Prince Lobanoff favors joint diplomatic action in that territory.

The inquiry into the movements of the steamer Grattie in connection with her was to be conducted by the Board of Trade, (sea) wholly with the question of lights and the condition of the crew of the British ship. The German court of inquiry in Rotterdam will investigate the matter of the manning of the Elbe's life boats, the behavior of her crew etc.

A circular has been issued by the iron firms of Yorkshire, Lancashire and the Midlands proposing the formation of a syndicate to regulate the prices of all classes of manufactured iron. The operators of the factories have consented to join in the scheme.

Negotiations are in progress looking towards the attendance of a half troop of United States regular cavalry at the military tournament which is to be held in London on May 1.

CC-C. 1853.

The House Submits to the Senate Amendments of the Sundry Civil Bill.

Washington, March 2.—The partial report on the sundry civil bill made this evening shows that this is the most important of the annual appropriation measures, the Senate has carried the day on the amount of minor or no amendment made to the bill.

The House agrees to the Senate amendment providing for the erection of public buildings authorized by law, with some amendments in several cases.

Among the cities taken care of are Chicago, Cumber and, N.Y., Fort Dodge, Ia., Meridian, Miss., Newport, Ky., Pottsville, Pa., Richmond, Ky., and Los Angeles, Cal.

These appropriations in some cases refer only to sites and alterations. The proposed purchase of a site and erection of a building at South Omaha is provided for and the amount fixed at \$10,000. The sum of \$10,000 is fixed at \$100,000.

The following Senate amendments are agreed to: Appropriating \$10,000 toward the purchase of a site and the erection and equipment of a coining mint at Denver, Colo. \$10,000 is provided for and the amount fixed at \$100,000.

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## HISTORIAN B. NYE.

THE QUOTES FROZEN AN ARTICLE  
THE ROMAN PUNCH.

In Which the Senate of Old Is Laid Out  
Cold In Masterly Words That Stir the  
Heart—Does History Repeat Itself?

Copyright, 1895, by Elder W. Nye.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thirty-four years ago A. L. Andrews, then a boy of 16, went to the throne of Czar, Britain and emperor of India, with a visit to the country and was entertained in a most hospitable manner by the president, who invited him to bring his trunk to the White House and remain as long as he could be spared from home.

It is said that Miss Margaret Lane, the president's beautiful niece, was a young girl with violet eyes and golden hair. Her features were surely assoe in outline and her expression perfect and captivating. She was not only beautiful, but her nature generous and candid.



IN THE SENATE GALLERY

and her art of genuine kindness and benevolence. Once as a little girl, her uncle, then Senator, in the village of Lancaster, surprised her in a box by pulling a wet arrow out of wood and told her it had come from a poor family near by who were suffering from cold.

The practice was charmed with the sunny hospitality of Miss Lane and the president and so impressed by it that he was very enthusiastic in describing his visit to his mother. So a suggestion, it is said, sat right down to write the owing letter to President Buchanan.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Nov. 9, 1860.

"MY GOOD FRIEND—Your letter of the 6th inst. has affected me the greater pleasure, containing as it does such kind expressions with regard to my son, and assuring me that the character and object of our visit to you and the United States has been fully appreciated.

"He cannot sufficient praise the great cordiality with which he has been everywhere greeted in your country and the frank manner with which you have received him. And while, as a mother, I am most grateful for the kindness shown him, I feel impelled at the same time to express how deeply I have been touched by the many expressions of affection personal to your wife, of which his presence has called for.

"I fully appreciate toward your nation the feelings thus made permanent and coextensive as forming an important link to connect two nations of similar origin and character, whose mutual esteem and friendship must always have a material influence upon their respective development and prosperity."

This letter is a genuine and so hearty in its general tone that one is naturally impelled to forgive the grammatical inflection of the opening sentence. Of course we in the raw, crude and nervous condition of a new nation, just sprouted into the great universal garden of nations, a tiny but that had barely broken ground, as it were, at the feet of the gigantic trees of ancient civilizations, a time, it is found, in the shadow of patriarchal empires, naturally looked toward the greatest of English-speaking or civilized kingdoms, the parent of our own prattling region, for the pures of English, for wisdom should we turn our eyes to the sovereign of that proud nation which gave the English language birth?

But we will not pass.

On we will go to have our English pleasure of the pen and press treat us in a frank and gentle manner whenever reproof may be necessary.

We know that our early advantages have been few, and most of us are so made men, unless we happen to be women, and early associations are bound to have their effect upon us in later years, so that when duty exerts we often return to the crude expressions which permeate the atmosphere of our childhood, and so we feel crude and graceless at heart when monarchs who have succeeded for over half a century in harmonizing the heterogeneous nations, fail to harmonize our voices and nominatives.

The senate chamber is to me this winter a mossy, rusted, and reposeful spot. I know of no place where one may go and secure better rest, if it be from brain fatigue, resulting from mental strain.

I love to see Senator Quay up, his

blue Turpin popgun on the senate and shut up his adversary like a relict. He has in his desk the manuscript of "Our Day Book," with a crude sketch around it, and when a disagreement is made by a senator on the other side of the aisle, he asks to be heard on the question, and having secured the floor to talk this magazine gun. Need I add that the motion is generally known by his frightened adversary?

By getting on the good side of a page the other day—that is, by giving the page a big margin—was enabled to move over this Quaker gun speech and discovered that it is only an address on agriculture and perfectly harmless. I am sorry to reveal the gun of the senator, but at the time it is printed, no doubt it can do him no harm.

Senator Quay is in some respects the senator, the man of this congressional. He is the gravest looking man on the floor, and a stranger expects to hear the deep bass of Daniel Webster when Mr. Quay rises to address the chamber, but instead of that it is thin Punch and Judy voice screeches out upon the stars, the spontaneous statement made by a mouse with its tail stuck in the door.

With still referring to the senator, permit me to close with a copy of an editorial taken from the *True Roman Punch* and read before the *Guaranty* club last month before Mr. Sato, the man of Rome. It is against the rules of the club to report any of the speeches made there, but a special permit has been issued in this case by President Steve, and it is presented at the request of Mr. Sato.

It is now conceivable that the most criticise the Roman senate as free as our own newspapers criticise the congress of today.

Editorial in the *True Roman Punch*

It is the enormous army of readers who look to the editor for opinions of this paper that we speak today, calm and tranquil, of the financial condition of Rome and the general stability and indecision of the Roman senate.

We have no occasion occasion to speak our mind in national affairs, we are free from the influence of the people, as shown by our increased circulation and the average number of wanton elements, which has grown from 150 per week to 165 within the past three years, has been our reward.

Since the publication of the *True Roman Punch* two years ago we have repeatedly advised without success, contradiction that the Roman senate is failing year by year, and from an examination of forensic orations it has become simply a social gathering of potterers out of structure, no merit, more, swap immora stories, etc. etc. their minds age and go home.

Where the senior orators whose speeches have ornamented the Four Readers for centuries before Christ?

Were are the men who placed their country first and their pocketbooks as?

Where are the senators who once held the attention of a Rome, yet never had more than one toga in the world at one time?

They have given place to ordinary business men, many of whom do not advertise.

The Roman Punch has always been fearless and honest, to the point, at the expense of where they may. So that we owe an increase of circulation which is phenomenal, and a growth of the number of our wants as from 150 to 165 average per week, and a within the brief period of three years.

No Wonder the *Carus* seem crowded nowadays.



AT THE GRIDIRON CLUB.

The latest indignity offered to the people of Rome comes in the shape of Aeneus Aurelius, the manager of the Colosseum, who aspires to a seat in the Senate.

It is surprising that at such an insult the Roman Punch should assert itself and say to a Rome this is the time to be a sat. Rome, think ye not the slogan, and other statements of a like character? Aeneus Clavius Quinque Aurelius is no more fit for statesmanship than the subconscious will of a desert bird of prey.

And in what way, forsooth, can he succeed? He is not perverse, so great, and neither of the Emperors, City and Empire, the mighty Colosseum under his management from a moral, zoological, artistic and congress of wonders to a race of aggregation of living pictures at 2 stories admission to all parts of the house?

And because The Roman Punch saw fit to be the incendiary of the *True Roman Punch*, observed the man who had just settled with the gas company, passing on.—Chicago Tribune.

column display ad., and with dazzling eye and glittering breath not only refuse a box to our editor, but his audience in our *True Roman Punch*, with a crude sketch around it, and when a disagreement is made by a senator on the other side of the aisle, he asks to be heard on the question, and having secured the floor to talk this magazine gun.

Need I add that the motion is generally known by his frightened adversary?

By getting on the good side of a page the other day—that is, by giving the page a big margin—was enabled to move over this Quaker gun speech and discovered that it is only an address on agriculture and perfectly harmless. I am sorry to reveal the gun of the senator, but at the time it is printed, no doubt it can do him no harm.

Aye, we whose circulation is increasing phenomenal. This one time greater of increase this upon the beat walls of Rome; the common, vulgar business man who sold his lions off, and from the treasury department direct his girls to pose as living pictures after hours—he sees now to muzzle us, with our new perfecting press. Ye, with our editoria, we are massive yet.

And now, forsooth, he sees to it, and in the seat of some historic man who sold his lions off, and they voice screeches out upon the stars, the spontaneous statement made by a mouse with its tail stuck in the door.

Ye, we tend to the *True Roman Punch*

and we are massive yet.

Again we say that it is time to call a halt.

We say not a one in "lower case," but with a *True Roman Punch*. Aye, we are massive yet.

Again we are massive yet.

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Three months.....	2 00
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No claims are allowed against nonpayment of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than the forenoon.

Address remittances and communications to

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,  
Editor and Publisher.

## THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The legislative body which closed its sessions yesterday noon has been one of the most remarkable Congresses within our memory, both in the Senate and in the House.

The "tidal wave" of 1850 brought into the House of Representatives more new men than had come in there at one time since the war. Many of them were not only new to the House, but utterly unknown outside of their own districts. There was the whole Farmers' Alliance contingent, for instance, including Simpson and Davis and Clever of Kansas, Kem and McKeighan of Nebraska, and a number of Southern men, the ablest of whom, and soon the most influential, was a citizen of Georgia; but the noblest of whom was Tom Watson of the same State. Some of these men turned out to be useful members, and some of them were left at home in 1852.

The Fifty-second House had been largely Democratic, but nobody had expected it to do anything, because the Senate and the President were still Republican; and so its shortcomings were excused, and men waited to see what the next House would do, when it had the power, with the President and the Senate with it, to change anything it chose.

It is impossible within the limits of a short editorial to speak of the various measures by which the Congress will be judged, so far as it is judged for what it has done, are the repeal of all the Federal election laws, and the Gorman-Wilson tariff. The former, to be sure, was not in the nature of affirmative legislation at all, but merely an enaction of laws which had been put upon the statute book by Republican Congresses. The repeal of these laws constituted a nullification, as far as lay in the power of the Congress, of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution.

The tariff bill which was enacted at the first session of this Congress was largely also a purely negative measure, repealing or reducing the duties which had been levied under the former law. There was no new principle, and no really affirmative legislation about it, except the income tax. So far as any principle can be discovered in the bill at all, it is that it is better to raise most of our revenue from direct taxation of our own people, rather than by taxation of foreigners, or indirect taxation of our own people. Under this law, for the first time since the war, the amount of money raised by internal taxation exceeds the amount raised by customs duties.

But a Congress is judged, not always by what it does so much as by what it fails to do. In this respect, the record of this Congress is long and lamentable. This body had the opportunity of half a century. It was the first time since 1802 that the Democratic party had had a chance to control legislation and executive action. The party had announced certain principles in its platform; now was the opportunity to carry them into effect. It had accused the Republicans of ruinous extravagance, if not of mismanagement; now was the opportunity to give to the country an example of Democratic economy and Democratic efficiency in administration. There was a majority of a hundred in the House, and one in the Senate large enough for all party purposes, and the President was a Democrat, chosen on the first ballot at the Democratic convention, and the choice of a very large majority of the party. Everything appeared propitious; here was a new leaf turned over, and the party had the chance to make a record that would wipe out at once and forever the memories of its old inefficiency and lack of patriotism.

There is no need to enlarge on the record that has been made in these last two years; every American knows it. The Senate has prevented it from being quite as bad as the House alone would have made it, for there were a few Democrats in that body who joined with the Republicans to prevent the House and the President from bringing irretrievable disgrace and disaster on the country. But it is bad enough as it stands. The tariff bill that was enacted was satisfactory to nobody; it was a dead failure so far as bringing in revenue is concerned, and it has been worse than a failure as it affected American manufacturers and American trade with other countries. So far as economy is concerned, the Democratic Congress has made appropriations that have been even larger than those made by the last Republican Congress, and they have brought nothing like the same return to the country. No financial legislation has been enacted, except the repeal of the silver purchase law, and all the endeavors to formulate a new financial policy have ended in dismal and utter failure.

The only respect, indeed, in which this Congress can be said to have been a success, is in demonstrating to the country, so clearly and unmistakably that no fur-

ther mistake is possible, the total incapacity of the Democratic party to run the government. This has been the one lesson of the Fifty-third Congress, and we think it has been thoroughly learned. The generation that saw Buchanan's administration had passed away, very largely, and the new generation had never seen the Democratic party in power, and did not therefore, know what it was like. Now it knows; and the knowledge may prove very useful for the future.

We shall have two years more of Mr. Cleveland and his administration; and that will be a heavy load to carry; but we have got rid of one incubus on the prosperity of the country, and for that much, at least, we can be duly thankful.

## AN EXTRA SESSION.

There isn't going to be any extra session—not at present anyhow. Mr. Cleveland is greatly relieved at getting this Congress off his hands, and he will take mighty good care not to call the new one together any sooner than he has to. In some respects, it will be a good thing for the Republican party, and therefore for the country, not to have an extra session.

The recess will afford time for the cooling down of heated passions, and the matured consideration of public questions. It will give to the members of the new Congress an opportunity of studying up on finance and the tariff and various other matters which will be sure to require their attention as soon as they come together. It will give time for the crystallization of Republican sentiment on the more important questions of the day, and the formulation of a distinct policy to be pursued by the Republicans in Congress when they meet. When it does meet, the new House will take hold of what it proposes to do, and how it proposes to do it.

It is a very risky thing for the country, however, to be left for nine months to the tender mercies of Mr. Cleveland, and his Cabinet. They can do a great deal in that time, if they only try as hard as they have been trying for some time past, to injure this country. In the department of Foreign Affairs especially, Mr. Cleveland can manage if he chooses to get things into a state which every patriotic American must regard with shame and disgust. In the Department of Finance, he can do almost as much harm. There will probably be another issue of 4 percent bonds within three months, and the President can make a private contract for those, as he did for the last issue, and can sell them so as to net a profit of ten millions or more to the foreign bankers. But we doubt whether he can injure the credit of the country very much, even if he does this. The last bond issue proved that the security of our bonds is recognized in the financial world as exceptional; and if that was the case while that Congress was in session, we guess it will not be any worse with a Republican Congress in prospect.

## THE PERMANENCE OF PARTIES.

Among the signs that the Democratic party, as that organization is at present constituted, is likely to go to pieces at the next election, the proposed meeting of the "silver men" of the party who are in Congress, for the formulation of a sort of platform, before this Congress closes, is not the least important. Under the lead of Messrs. Bryant, Livingston, and Bland, it is proposed to hold a caucus of the silver Democrats in Congress, and issue a manifesto to the people of the United States, setting forth what, according to the ideas of these gentlemen, the principles of the Democratic party really are.

The Republican party has always been for the protection of American industries and American labor, and it is as much so to-day as at any time in its history. There are sporadic individual cases of Republican free-traders like the new Senator from Minnesota; but ninety-nine out of every hundred Republicans are protectionists, and believe that the McKinley tariff was as good a tariff as we ever had in this country. There is no possibility of a split in the Republican party on this question.

In the third place, there is the tariff.

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It is generally supposed that the only authoritative declaration of the national policy of a party is that which is made in the platform of the party, at its national convention every four years; but it is perfectly evident that the platform adopted by the Democracy at the last national convention does not represent the views of the party. The repeal of the Federal election laws is about the only plank of that platform that has been carried out into legislation by the Democratic majority in this Congress. That issue is dead now, and on all the live issues the party seems to be hopelessly divided. It will not tend to harmony for the silver men of the party in Congress to get together and make a free-coining platform now, in the endeavor to prove that the majority of the party is in favor of bimetallism.

We all know what Democratic promises are worth. That party has had a majority in all departments of the government for two years, and the only financial legislation concerning silver that has been enacted is the repeal of the silver purchase law. If the party has a majority for silver, why has that majority not showed itself able to do something while it was in power? It is too late now for a comparatively few Democrats to get together and promise something in the name of the party which the people of the United States know perfectly well could never be carried out in legislation. The Democratic party has had its chance, at the silver question at all other things, and it has failed as lamentably on the silver question as it has on almost everything else about which it has undertaken to make laws.

It is probable that the gentlemen who propose to make a free-coining deliverance will not leave the Democratic party at present, but will endeavor to carry the next national convention for a silver plank in the platform. Certainly the gold standard Democrats will not leave the party until after the convention, for last time they succeeded in carrying it, by bargaining for an endorsement of the State bank plan, and they think they can carry it again. But the State bank plan will probably not be foisted again by the promises of the Eastern Democrats who succeeded last time in placating them

with the promise of "wise currency." Interference with any government on this side of the Atlantic. The explanation is at hand. It seems that in 1858, the Democratic government borrowed some \$375,000 from an American firm of bankers, giving as security a claim on the customs receipts of the island. Somewhat later, this firm sold out its interests to an American firm, of which Mr. Smith Weed is the principal representative. Mr. Weed is now in Washington opposing the claim of the French government, which would incur the prospect of the ultimate collection of its debt by his own company.

Mr. Weed has not been very prominent of late, but New Yorkers will remember him as having been at one time rather active in the Democratic politics of that State. He was not altogether unconnected with the famous cipher dispatches which were sent at the time when Mr. Tilden's agents were trying to buy electoral votes in various parts of the Union. Later, he was one of the leaders of his party in the State, and it is recollects right, as he, in office under the first administration of Mr. Cleveland. This explains the readiness with which Secretary Gresham became convinced of the soundness of Mr. Weed's claims, and his consequent willingness to depart from his usual policy and uphold the Monroe doctrine to the full extent of his powers.

Of course it does not follow, because Mr. Weed is a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, that the government is wrong in telling France to keep hands off San Domingo, but the fact does explain, as nothing else would, the readiness of the administration to mix itself in the affair uninvited by anybody except Mr. Weed. This idea presents an interesting subject for meditation.

We have already looked at the question of the Democratic party, and we have seen that it is hopelessly divided on the live issues of the day. Is it possible that the Republican party is really in the same condition, and that it needs only another period of power and responsibility to bring out the differences and split up the party?

We may grant, in the first place, that the Republican party is divided on the financial question. There are very few single gold standard men in it, but the bimetallicists are divided as to whether this country ought to "go it alone" on the silver question, or whether it ought to wait until there is a chance for international action. The correspondent says further:

There are other questions, however, which are live, as well as the question of the currency. How does the Republican party stand on those?

In the second place, there is the tariff, everywhere for the purity of the ballot. "A free ballot and a fair count" has always been its creed; and while this question has seemed at times to be dead, it is now the liveliest question of the day in the Southern States, and is beginning to arouse some interest again at the North.

In the second place, there is the tariff. The Republican party has always been for the protection of American industries and American labor, and it is as much so to-day as at any time in its history. There are sporadic individual cases of Republican free-traders like the new Senator from Minnesota; but ninety-nine out of every hundred Republicans are protectionists, and believe that the McKinley tariff was as good a tariff as we ever had in this country. There is no possibility of a split in the Republican party on this question.

In the third place, the foreign policy of this country has been brought into prominence by the acts of our Democratic President; and the Republican party is a unit in opposing that policy, and in favoring the policy of Blaine and Harrison. If you choose to put it that way, the Republican is a "ingo" party in its foreign policy. It believes in the annexation of Hawaii, in the construction of the Nicaragua canal, in the increase of our commerce on the Pacific, in the assertion of the dignity of the United States in all international questions to which this country is a party. There is no division on this point, to amount to anything; and this question is going to be one of the pivotal questions not only of 1852, but of the years that follow.

We have not spoken of reciprocity, because that comes under the head of protection; but it certainly deserves a separate mention, for it was the Republican party, under the leadership of Mr. Blaine, which made the reciprocity policy a corollary to the protective tariff, and which made such a success of that policy that our foreign trade increased at an unprecedented rate so long as the policy was in effect.

We should think it might be evident to the dullest understanding that whether it is wise or not for this nation to undertake alone the task of raising silver to its

standard as money, it would be much easier to do it if the other leading nations of the earth should make the effort at the same time. International free coinage would be so much better than national free coinage that it would be foolish for this country not to encourage every effort in that direction to the extent of its power.

This is evident by the view of the matter which is taken by Senator Wolcott. In his answer to Mr. Stewart on Thursday in the Senate, in which he opposed the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada, instructing the American delegates to the next international conference to insist on a ratio for free coinage not greater than 16 to 1, Mr. Wolcott pointed out the great progress that has recently been made by the doctrine of bimetallism in France, Germany and England, and said that if the nations of the world were willing to unite in offering the greatest advantage to silver it had received, since its demonetization, it would be criminal to cast this advantage aside. Our delegates to such a conference should not be bound by iron-clad instructions. They should be men whom we can trust to obtain the very best terms possible for silver, and they should be left free to do that in the way that seems best when the time comes.

We are very glad to see the Senators from this State taking such a stand. That they do it should be sufficient evidence to the friends of silver that the out-door is brighter now than it has been for many years.

Under ordinary circumstances it would be unfortunate that there has arisen in this State such a fierce spirit of reprisal. The representatives whose pet measures have been rejected are now watching

for chances to get even by defeating the pet measures of the members who killed their pet bills. But as it happens that the bills should be killed are about three times as numerous as those that should be passed, the people of the State will take the slaughter with a great deal of equanimity.

## OUR NEXT MAYOR.

The time is approaching when the people of this city are to choose a Mayor for the coming two years. We have had a good Mayor for the past two years, and we want a good one for the next two. Dr. Strickler, we understand, does not want the place again, as the state of his health prevents him from giving it the active attention which its duties require.

During the time when Dr. Strickler was unable by reason of ill health to perform the duties of the office, we have had as acting Mayor Dr. J. R. Robinson, one of the Aldermen from the First ward. He has performed the duties of the office in a manner entirely satisfactory. He is capable, honest, progressive, and reasonable. We have differed with him in opinion occasionally in regard to certain matters, but we regard him as a valuable public servant, who is deserving of promotion. We do not think the Republican convention can do better than to nominate Dr. Robinson for Mayor, and we shall heartily support him for the nomination.

In saying this, we do not of course presume to dictate, or desire improperly or prematurely to influence the action of the convention. We do not think this is a good year for an independent or citizens' ticket; and the course of the Gazette for the past two years is sufficient guarantee that it will stand by the Republican nominees. What we desire is to have Dr. Robinson made the Republican nominee. There are simply samples of the opinion that prevails in the East, among all the Republican papers at least; and there are very few of the Democratic papers that have a good word for the Congress, although some of them still maintain their worship of Mr. Cleveland.

These things are not so interesting to us out here in Colorado as they are to the people in parts of the country where there is still a Democratic party.

Our Democratic party is dead, apparently past the hope of resurrection; but we must remember that in the United States at large, that organization is still the most powerful political body except the Republican party, and that it will be the principal antagonist of the Republican party in the next Presidential election. This being the case we must take some interest in its fortunes. The "new alignment" of which we have been hearing so much in the past few weeks will not take place, in all probability, in time to influence the next Presidential election to any great extent.

## THE BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

The House of Representatives has chosen its three representatives to the next international bimetallic conference. They are Speaker Crisp, and Messrs. Culverton of Texas, and Hitt of Illinois. The two former are supposed to be silver men, out and out, although Mr. Crisp has not shown any degree of activity in the cause since he has been Speaker. Mr. Hitt is classed as an international bimetallicist, and is not supposed to be in favor of the attempt by this country to go on a silver basis alone. The other three delegates, to be appointed by the President, must be confirmed by the Senate; and that body will be careful in giving a commission to any pronounced adherent of the single gold standard. It is reasonably certain, therefore, that the American delegation to the conference will be unanimously for the free coinage of silver on an agreed international ratio, as the American delegations to these conferences always have been hitherto.

The executive duties of the Mayor of this city are not very great. He presides over the deliberations of the City Council, and attests the passage of ordinances. He acts as the official representative of the city, and signs its bonds and contracts when authorized to do so by the Council. He appoints the members of the committees, and here his official powers end. If this were all there was for the Mayor to do, it would not make much difference who the man was, so long as he was moderately respectable, but the really important duties of the Mayor are not those that are performed at the city hall. The Mayor was in his right place when he presided at the Lincoln lecture on Washington's birthday. It is or should be the duty of the Mayor to welcome the distinguished visitors that come to the city, to deliver the addresses of welcome at the conventions that are held in the city. The Mayor should attend the mass meetings of citizens, and should be ready and willing to assist in their deliberations. In short, the office of Mayor can be made just as important as the incumbent of the office wants to make it.

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The new constitutional convention in Utah has met, and organized. It has a Republican majority, notwithstanding the efforts of the Utah commission. Its sessions will be watched with a good deal of interest all over the Union. In one respect it will probably follow the example of Wyoming and Colorado, and give the women of the new State the privilege of suffrage. It is understood that a strong effort will be made also to introduce into the constitution a prohibition of the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors in the State. The great difficulty which the delegates will encounter will be to keep out of the constitution a great many things which ought to be left to the domain of statute law. The constitutions of all the newer States are burdened with provisions which have no business in constitutions at all. All of them are much longer than the constitution of the United States. It is to be hoped that the Utah members of the convention will succeed in keeping their constitution within reasonable limits of space.

## TWO YEARS OF DEMOCRACY.

Our Eastern exchanges that came in yesterday are full of reviews of the past two years of Democratic control; and the comments they make on the administration are rather strong. The Mail and Express has gone to the trouble of getting from a large number of members of Congress, Governors of States, and other prominent persons, their opinions on the two years of Mr. Cleveland and a Democratic Congress, and their comments are if possible a little stronger even than those of the Eastern Republican papers. Here, for instance is Mr. Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, a very conservative and gentlemanly man, who writes as follows:

"The unbiased judgment of history must be that the first two years of the present Democratic administration have been a most conspicuous failure to promote the welfare of the country. On the contrary, the Democratic administration and Congress have been guilty of sins of commission and omission which have resulted in destroying confidence, promoting distrust, disarranging the economic conditions under which the country had enjoyed continuous prosperity for more than 30 years, and so impaling industries and business that it is not exaggeration to say that the losses of the people of this country during the past two years have been greater than the cost of prosecuting the four years' war for the preservation of the Union."

The Philadelphia Manufacturer, one of the best edited papers in the East, has this valedictory for the departing Congress:

"The most memorable Congress that ever legislated for the American people will end its existence on Monday next, the 4th of March. It will be memorable solely for its combined

## MINES AND STOCKS.

CLAUDE SACHS.....Mining Editor

SILVER .8 60% LEAD .....\$3.00

## COLORADO SPRINGS EXCHANGE

## First Call.

Col. & Co. Springs, March 5.—Business was very dull on change this morning, the total sales being under 10,000 shares. We find this was the weakening of the stocks, especially so in the case of the favorites of the past few days—Portland and A. J. Both these went back several cents in price and were weak at the close. With the former this may be accounted for from the fact that the dividend declared was for one cent or 1/2 when two was expected, but there does not appear to be any special reason for this. A. J. is also weak, but did not drop from its 1/2 price and had over 14,000 shares. The most active stock was Union, over which there was quite a reaction in the movement towards the close of business. Several attempts were made to buy up the stock at 10%, but this proved fruitless, the bid was raised to 10 1/2, which caused considerable activity in it, but on the last closed weak. Pharmacist was again buying, a figure that the stock has been trading at some time now. The sales in all were but a few short of 1,000. The stock brought 36¢, up from 35¢ at the close of the day.

## Bid. As'd. Sales

Alamo	1 1/2	2
Argentum-Jumata	36	77
Big Bell	100	101
Consolidated	1 1/2	1 1/2
C. O. D.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Creede & Cripple Creek	1 1/2	1 1/2
London	17	64
Fanny Rawlings	17	64
Gold and Globe	5	5
Isabella	11 1/2	15
Mt. Rosa	2 1/2	2 1/2
Mollie Gibson	83	90
Pharmacist	17 1/2	18 1/2
Portland	50	56
Specimen	31	31
Summit	71	10
U. P. & S. P.	100	103
Work	2 1/2	2 1/2

## Second Call.

This was considerably busier at the second call. This was no doubt from the fact it was the last when there was a heavy selling in Work. At the opening of business A. J. was down 1/2, but the price of 1000 shares was so high that few but 1000 shares were traded and a few more sold at the figures than in the first call. The market demand for the Alamo was strong, but 1000 shares at 1000 were not sold. In the C. O. D. there was a large number of sales at the close of the day. The sales of the stocks at the close of the day were as follows: A. J. at 87, Portland at 100, and U. P. & S. P. at 87. For the second call, 1000 shares at 1000 were not sold. This appeared to be the striking point for the bid was down to 1000. The sales had been made and there was now offered at less than 1000. Work was the only stock at the close of the day which was still trading. At the very last part of the call over 5000 shares of the stock exchanged hands. All but 1000 shares went at 2 1/2, the old 1000 being at 2 1/2. The sales in the stock were quite unexpected and caused a great deal of surprise to those in the pit. These heavy sales helped out the grand total profitably and made it the biggest day's business that has been seen on change for some time past. The total sales were 1000.

## Bid. As'd. Sales

Alamo	1 1/2	1 1/2
Anaconda	36	77
Argentum-Jumata	87	88
Big Bell	100	101
Consolidated	1 1/2	1 1/2
C. O. D.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Creede & Cripple Creek	1 1/2	1 1/2
Franklin	60	100
Fanny Rawlings	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gold and Globe	5	5
Isabella	11 1/2	15
Mt. Rosa	2 1/2	2 1/2
Mollie Gibson	83	90
Pharmacist	17 1/2	18 1/2
Portland	50	56
Specimen	31	31
Summit	71	10
U. P. & S. P.	100	103
Work	2 1/2	2 1/2

## Separate Sales.

The separate sales for the first call were: Alamo, 900 at 2 1/2; A. J., 100 at 87; 100 at 85 and 100 at 57; Mollie G., 100 at 60 and 100 at 59; Pharmacist, 100 at 100; and 100 at 57; Isabella, 100 at 100; and 100 at 57; Mt. Rosa, 100 at 57; and 100 at 57; Franklin, 1000 at 87; 100 at 85; 100 at 57; Franklin, 1000 at 87; 100 at 85; 100 at 57; Mollie G., 100 at 60 and 100 at 59; Pharmacist, 100 at 100; and 100 at 57; Isabella, 100 at 100; and 100 at 57; Mt. Rosa, 100 at 57; and 100 at 57; Franklin, 1000 at 87; 100 at 85; 100 at 57; Franklin, 1000 at 87; 100 at 85; 100 at 57; Mollie G., 100 at 60 and 100 at 59; and 100 at 57; Work, 1000 at 2 1/2 and 86,500.

## The Denver Mint.

Special to The Gazette—Denver, March 7.—This was a very fair day at the mint. 375 ounces of gold were received which were valued at over \$6,000. The first deposit was a small one of six ounces from El Paso and the second one from the Golden Age mine at Boulder, weighing 22 ounces. The Tomboy mine at Telluride sent in 211 ounces and the P. G. mine at Gilpin 165 ounces. A deposit of 16 ounces was sent in from New Mexico consisting of beautiful placer gold.

## The Lottie Gibson.

A new calculating clerk has been added to the force at the mint in anticipation of the great increase in the deposits which are bound to come this year.

## The Mollie Gibson.

As a sample of what can be done with a Cripple Creek mine the recent work on the Lottie Gibson is referred to. Three months ago the present lessee, Mr. A. Kuehne, started work on the property and since that time has sunk a 100 foot shaft to a depth of 100 feet. Owing to the great width of the vein (10 feet) the shaft has been sunk long-ways across the vein which is the opposite to the general rule, the "general rule" not having taken into consideration such tremulous veins.

## The Frank Gibson.

This vein would be considered a bonanza if it consisted of only low grade ore but it is better than that for three feet of it is very high grade, which is evidenced from the high assays, the big returns and the amount of free gold that can be seen in the ore. A miner can glean some idea of the value of this property when the fact is made known that in sinking the 100 feet, and without a foot of drifting, over \$6,000 worth of ore has been taken from the vein and this too not on assays or estimates but from hard cash returns from the smelters, clear of all freight and treatment charges. In other words the work of sinking, which is often looked upon as a dead loss, has been the means of thousands of dollars of profit to the lessee.

## The Frank Gibson.

A list of sums received from the different shippers shows high and steady returns for some time with lately a great improvement in grade and quantity. There are now five cars of ore to be heard from. The lease has nine months more to run.

## About Eureka Stock.

The Gazette has, on more than one occasion, asked for the co-operation of the brokers and others in compiling the list of curb stocks, and it will be readily understood that, without such co-operation, the object must fail. With no exchange to govern these quotations, a deviation from the actual selling figure of a stock may often be seen in the list, but this is a matter of unavoidable error. The Gazette has received complaint of error in its quotation of Eureka, which was last quoted at 7 1/2 and 1, the complaint being, that no sales had been made at such a low figure for some months, the only sales made being at "more than double that price."

## The Frank Gibson.

The quotation and sales made were given to The Gazette by a reliable party who has since insisted on its correctness and there is no reason to doubt one or the other. On the other hand it is known to The Gazette that one of the complainants was offering the stock at the same price at which it was quoted, so that it would seem that it was a fair one and not below the market value. The Gazette is also aware that some of the stock is "pooled" and some "treasury," but it does not understand that the difference in the value of the stock is so great that 10 cents should be asked for the "treasury" stock in the East while the "pooled" is offered here at 1 cent. This paper goes into many hands here and in the East and will not knowingly be made

heaviest trader was Sacramento with 6,000 shares which keeps at a very even figure but is strong. The next best was Gould with half that number and with a selling figure just above Gold. Ring had 1000 sales, at a price much below that previously reported. Other sales were few and far between and made but little change in the quotations of the stocks traded in.

The following quotations are given as reported to The Gazette from the authorities obtainable in each case, and represent the current value of the stock when the last transaction in it was made.

## Low High Sales.

Addie	5	5
Aola	600	600
Adole	1/4	1/4
Anchorage-Leland	15	15
Bankers	2 1/2	2 1/2
Blue Bell	2 1/2	2 1/2
Black Diamond	3	3
Broken Hill	4 1/2	5
Big Horn	1	1 1/2
Bull Hill Apex	2	2
Buckhorn	2000	2000
Calumet	1	1 1/2
Champion	5	5
Combination	5	5
Columbine	1000	1000
Colo. City & Manitou	1/4	1/4
Corporation Mountain	1 1/2	1 1/2
Enterprise	7 1/2	7 1/2
Elton	76	76
Eureka	1	1
Free Coinage	3	3
Garfield-Grouse	1/2	2
Golden Dale	600	600
Gold King	81	1000
Golden Eagle	1000	1000
Gold Standard	2 1/2	3
Gould	2 1/2	3
Granite Hill	600	600
Goldstone	600	600
Golden Age	600	600
Golden Globe	600	600
Golden King	1000	1000
Golden Eagle	1000	1000
Gold Standard	2 1/2	3
Gould	2 1/2	3
Granite Hill	600	600
Goldstone	600	600
Golden Age	600	600
Golden Globe	600	600
Golden King	1000	1000
Golden Eagle	1000	1000
Gold Standard	2 1/2	3
Gould	2 1/2	3
Granite Hill	600	600
Goldstone	600	600
Golden Age	600	600
Golden Globe	600	600
Golden King	1000	1000
Golden Eagle	1000	1000
Gold Standard	2 1/2	3
Gould	2 1/2	3
Granite Hill	600	600
Goldstone	600	600
Golden Age	600	600
Golden Globe	600	600
Golden King	1000	1000
Golden Eagle	1000	1000
Gold Standard	2 1/2	3
Gould	2 1/2	3
Granite Hill	600	600
Goldstone	600	600
Golden Age	600	600
Golden Globe	600	600
Golden King	1000	1000
Golden Eagle	1000	1000
Gold Standard	2 1/2	3
Gould	2 1/2	3
Granite Hill	600	600
Goldstone	600	600
Golden Age	600	600
Golden Globe	600	600
Golden King	1000	1000
Golden Eagle	1000	1000
Gold Standard	2 1/2	3
Gould	2 1/2	3
Granite Hill	600	600
Goldstone	600	600
Golden Age	600	600
Golden Globe	600	600
Golden King	1000	1000
Golden Eagle	1000	1000
Gold Standard	2 1/2	3
Gould	2 1/2	3
Granite Hill	600	600
Goldstone	600	600
Golden Age	600	600
Golden Globe	600	600
Golden King	1000	1000
Golden Eagle	1000	1000
Gold Standard	2 1/2	3
Gould	2 1/2	3
Granite Hill	600	600
Goldstone	600	600
Golden Age	600	600
Golden Globe	600	600
Golden King	1000	1000
Golden Eagle	1000	1000
Gold Standard	2 1/2	3
Gould	2 1/2	3
Granite Hill	600	600
Goldstone	600	600
Golden Age	600	600
Golden Globe	600	600
Golden King	1000	1000
Golden Eagle	1000	1000
Gold Standard	2 1/2	3
Gould	2 1/2	3
Granite Hill	600	600
Goldstone	600	600
Golden Age	600	600
Golden Globe	600	600
Golden King	1000	1000
Golden Eagle	1000	1000
Gold Standard	2 1/2	3
Gould	2 1/2	3
Granite Hill	600	600
Goldstone	600	600
Golden Age	600	600
Golden Globe	600	600
Golden King	1000	1000
Golden Eagle	1000	1000
Gold Standard	2 1/2	3
Gould	2 1/2	3
Granite Hill	600	600
Goldstone	600	600
Golden Age	600	600
Golden Globe	600	600
Golden King	1000	1000
Golden Eagle	1000	1000



## WEEKLY GAZETTE: COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO. 27-282A, MARCH 7, 1885.

Is the Klaise and Arnold—Shipments to be Increased.

## VIEW LEVEL RC v CREEK

New Shaft on the Sacramento Looking Well—Has \$80 Ore Near the Surface—Little Ships Heavily—Colorado Boss Ore.

## Special to The Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 20.—The Klaise and Arnold lease, on the Orpha May, is one of the very best of the many good things belonging to the Union company. By Tuesday next it is expected to have a double steam hoist set up on the property, and as soon as it is running smoothly it is thought that it will be possible to send from four to six cars of ore to the smelters every week. This ore will run from five to 30 ounces gold to the ton. A new level has been started at the 150-foot level, and it is from this point that the ore will be shipped. In the level above this the vein was from eight to 25 inches wide, and the ore ran as well, if not better, than as stated above.

The last vein was discovered in the Osborne lease has also been opened up on this ground, and appears to be very good ore. The famous Osborne ore chute will be encountered in this ground with depth as the pitch of the vein is towards this ground. The Wolfe lease on these same properties is in good ore, and there is general rejoicing about it.

A new shaft has been started on the Sacramento to-day, and at a very little depth the miners are taking out ore that runs \$80 to the ton. Work on the original shaft is being continued, and at a depth of 50 feet the vein is being drifted upon. At this point the vein is four feet in width, and is said to be improving as the work is continued in the westerly direction. It is probable that all ore taken out of the shaft is pay as it is all being shipped with little or no sorting.

The Ida B., belonging to the Work company, has been leased to E. M. Griffiths & Co. The property is on Gold Hill.

Mr. Harold obtained a lease on the Terrible lode the other day and since then has divided up the property into several sections, giving a sub-lease on each part. Assays on some of the float found on the claim ran better than five ounces in gold to the ton.

Mr. Joseph Reece had sold out his interest in the lease on the Courteous lode for \$2,000 to a Pueblo party. The property is located on Raven Hill, and is looked upon as being very valuable. In the shaft there is a small vein of ore that runs several ounces to the ton. When the shaft reaches a depth of 50 feet drifts will be started on the vein and it is thought that it will widen out.

The Spotted Wolf, Blue Jay and Silver Spring lodes, located on the Lawrence townsite, have been leased. The deepest shaft on the properties is yet but 50 feet down, but they are thought to be very valuable. In order that work may be pushed a steam hoist is to be put up at once, and a good force of men put to work. This part of the district is coming to the front.

The Little Gibson, owned by the company of that name, will ship four cars of ore to-morrow. One of these cars is high grade, and will go to Pueblo.

The Elkhorn and Katherine lodes, which lie close together on Raven Hill, will ship two cars of high-grade ore to-morrow.

The Colorado Boss, located on Gold Hill and belonging to the Anaconda company, is being worked under lease by Mr. Westlake and associates. Yesterday they encountered a good-looking three-foot vein which they are now sinking upon.

The Anaconda company laid off 10 men to day who were employed upon the surface. The reason of this is not apparent.

The shaft on the Thompson lode, on Gibbons Hill, south of the Elkhorn, is now down 145 feet, but it will be taken to a depth of 250 feet before drifting is started. Mr. Gibbons is the manager of the property, and says that he will make it one of the biggest mines of the camp before he is done with it.

The new machinery for the addition to the Cyanide mill was being received to-day, and it will be put in place without any further delay.

The United States Economic Reduction Works at Florence, will be ready to start up again in full blast on the 10th of this month. The ore that has been consigned there has already been run through the plant and though it made a fair saving, it was not entirely satisfactory, but it is thought that it will be all right now.

## Mining Notes.

Twenty-four tons of \$80 ore from the Mountain lease on the Gregory is now being treated at the Gillett chlorination mill. A rate of \$12.50 per ton was secured and it costs \$1.75 per ton for hauling. This beats the smelter a little on this grade of quartz.

Much opposition is developing to the proposed extension of the time during which the assessment tax shall remain inoperative. The Gazette is dead against the suspension of the law, and is of the opinion that it works very much more harm than good.

Word has just been received from Chicago that one of our well-known mining men, Mr. B. K. Dickerson, who left for Chicago about a week ago, upon arriving at that city took a severe cold and pneumonia and died in 15 hours. He was a graduate of the New York School of Mines.

A lease was given yesterday to Chas. and John Laughlin on 450 feet of the north end of the Jack Pot lode, belonging to the company of that name. The lessors on the middle section and the lessors on the south end each have opened promising veins; the latter having drifted on the vein at the hundred foot level over 45 feet, and are working two drifts of three men and a horse which daily. Look for more news from the Jack Pot very soon.

The directory of the Victor Gold Mining company, operating in the Cripple Creek district, will pay two dividends this month, a regular dividend of 5 cents per share and a special dividend of an equal amount. It will take \$20,000 in cash to meet this demand. But as the Victor is steadily increasing its output of gold ore—from two separate veins—and also the amount of its reserve fund, it can afford special dividends for many months to come. The certificates will be cashed on the 10th at the office of the company in the Tabor block, Denver.

Superintendent Hoskins is fixing things up in fine style about the mouth of the long tunnel on the Anaconda, which bore has now a total length of 1300 feet. The tunnel is now being driven along on the

vein and from time to time cross-cuts are run to either wall. The vein is 40 feet wide at the point where it's cut by the tunnel. It is likely that a big orehouse will shortly be along the side of the railroad tracks and when this is done can be loaded at a nominal cost. (Times.)

The Mining Record says: "R. J. Cary, of Dixon drill fame, returned yesterday from a trip to the gold camps of Cripple Creek and Leadville. He estimates that the former is now producing \$400,000 a month, \$320,000 of which goes to the smelters and \$80,000 is treated by the stamp and process mills of the district." Mr. Cary has greatly underestimated the monthly output of Cripple Creek, for the January accounts of the smelters' clearing houses showed that \$450,000 of Cripple Creek ore was handled by the smelters alone. This was exclusive of the samplers, which are liberally patronized by Cripple Creek miners, or the various mills and reduction works in the camp.

The gradual closing up of the smelter clearing house is evidenced by the better contract rates for No grade and medium grade gold ores. Much of the dissatisfaction expressed by miners in the year has already disappeared. In the Cripple Creek district large quantities of ore containing about one ounce per ton in gold \$20—has already been contracted for smelter treatment, and the Cripple Creek Times, on the authority of a shipper, asserts that this will return to the miner \$9 per ton, after all expenses are paid. This is far, in the big gain of the year. Nothing like it has ever been known in the history of smelting in the Rocky mountain country. If this rate is continued the chemical plants will be compelled to make good their promises of low treatment charges or close up for want of material. In the Cripple Creek district a number of mine owners have signed contracts with the smelters. The average reduction is about \$8 per ton for treatment under the old clearing house charges, with an increase in the amount paid per ounce for the gold.

F. W. Isham, who has just returned from camp, says that of the six properties he and his associate, H. H. Tarpey, have opened up, viz: the Theresa, Legal Tender, Midland, Misfortune, Longfellow No. 2 and Sacramento—that the Sacramento is by far the best (excepting perhaps the Theresa, which is now producing the best of high grade ore). The Sacramento is being located just below the rugged Pike's Peak and the Orpha Mays, with the showing of the large body of high grade ore that it now has, proves that it cannot fail to be one of the great mines in the camp. The mine is but 300 feet from the Independence deposit which permits of shipping at a nominal cost.

A much disputed point is that regarding tunnel rights to cads over lode claims. A decision has recently been rendered by Judge Santorni, which exhaustively discusses the question. The decision is that from the time of the location and commencement of a tunnel a mine owner has the inchoate right to the possession of every blind lode or vein within 3000 feet from the case of such tunnel, contingent only upon the diligent prosecution of the work on the tunnel and the subsequent discovery of the vein or lode therein. No discovery or location of such vein or lode subsequent to such location or commencement of the tunnel can deprive the owner of the tunnel who diligently prosecutes his work therein of those rights. Upon the discovery of such a vein in the tunnel while the work is being prosecuted with diligence the owner is entitled to the possession of such lode or vein to the same extent along the vein or vein as if discovered from the surface. It is his duty to litigate his adverse claim to any such blind vein that has been discovered and is known to exist within the mining claim located from the surface when the owners of the latter make application for their patent, and if, in the absence of fraud or mistake, he fails to do so, his rights against such claimants will be lost. But when the blind vein or lode is not known to exist and has not been discovered, when the application for a patent is made, certain sections of the Colorado mining act have no application, because it is impossible in such case fairly to litigate the contingent inchoate claim of the right of the owner of the tunnel, and he will not be estopped by his failure to present an adverse claim.

"Silver Pig," the well known prospector, is in this city with the object of forming a company to start him on a prospecting trip at Alhambra and around the Cripple Creek district. He is the discoverer of the famous Kelly group of mines in the Magdalena mountains, and knows all the mining districts in the Rocky mountains. He can be seen at the store of Logan & Co., 27 East Huertano street.

A representative of the Pueblo Smelting and Refining company is at Cripple Creek. He is soliciting ores for the smelters and reports a great increase in the production; especially this is true of prospects that are being developed into mines. He claims that his company obtained 50 per cent. of the ores of the Cripple Creek district in 1884. The question of railroad roads he considers very unsatisfactory and amenable to improvement. They get ores hauled to Pueblo from the southwest three times the distance for the same charge.

During February two tunnels, one of 44 and another 55 feet in length, have been driven into the south end of the Gettysburg on Raven Hill by the lessors C. W. and E. R. Alexander. Messrs. Goosby, Kleinholz and Gleason have also been working energetically in the north half and opened a new vein that looks well. The Jack Pot company is very well pleased with the work being done and the promise the Gettysburg gave of soon becoming a pay.

It is learned at Headquarters that the Anaconda expects to make connections with the mine that is now being sunk, about the middle of the present month. This will connect the upper workings with the long tunnel and will open up a lot of ore to work upon as well as facilitate and cheapen future work on the property. In sinking this vein it has been in ore all the way. Sometimes it will be very high grade and at other times it will be low and a rough guess at the average value of the ore places it well above the \$20 mark.

An important strike has been made within the last two or three days on the Bogart, one of the properties owned by the People's Mining company, now under lease to Mr. James Casey and others. It appears that Mr. Casey took a lease on the north end of the Sheriff claim and was presumably digging on that ground when he concluded, after having opened up a magnificent body of ore, that it would be a wise thing to have a survey and learn exactly where his lines run. His job was hardly completed before he quit work. He was off Sheriff ground. As soon as he got a lease on the Bogart operations were resumed, and now he is strengthening up the work and will be shipping ore to the smelters within the week. The vein has all the characteristics of the Moose of which it is most likely an extension. (Times.)

## THE ASSEMBLY.

## A VOTE OF 300 IS PROPOSED OF

At the Present Rate the Session Will be Over Before it Reaches the Constitutional Limitation—Long and Useless Discussions in the Senate.

Denver, March 2.—The morning session of both houses was marked for the light attendance of members. In the Senate a series of resolutions consumed much time while in the House after disposing of the usual coterie of petitions a number of bills came up on first passage and went through with barely enough voting to pass them. On the emergency clause of one it was necessary for a call of the House to get sufficient number to make a legal vote.

In the afternoon in the Senate was listened to Senator Hartzel in favor of his bill for an intermediate sentence. In the House Mr. Farrel's or Lowell's pet measure creating a State board of finance to purchase supplies for all State institutions excepting the university, and for the department of State, was up on second consideration. This measure has the approval of the Governor. During the speech of the introducer of the measure ex-Governor Walte came into the House the first time he has appeared since his parting words to "meet him at Phillips." He was invited to a seat by the side of the chairman of the committee of the whole, and the members arose without reference to party to receive him.

In speaking in favor of his bill Mr. Lowell said that the Lexow committee had shown up sufficient to make the check of any citizen of Colorado blush with shame. He did not care whether the dishonesty was in the Republican or Populist officals, it should be condemned. He pointed out numerous instances of extravagance in the purchase of supplies. He said that an applicant for a position on the Industrial school board told him that there was \$1,000 in the position, although there is no salary. He thought that the board would save between \$70,000 and \$80,000 to the State. He cited an instance of the purchase shown in the vouchers on file in the auditor's office where Bruner had been purchased at one institution at 4 cents while the same grade as shown by the bill was bought in Denver at the same time at \$1.2 cents.

Mr. Humphrey said that he challenged

one to show that the affairs of the

Mute and Blind Institution had not been administered economically. Mr. Tomkins

on a former instance charged that

three-quarter bees were being furnished

at the reformatory and whole bees

charged for at the State

board. He cited an instance of the

purchase of supplies for the State

institutions, and commissioners of irrigation.

Passed.

B. 23, by Mr. Macomber, providing

for the removal of the Soldiers' home

from Monte Vista to Fort Lyons.

Passed. The removal is conditional upon the

building of a bridge over Marion

creek.

House bill 40, by Mr. Hollenbeck, pro-

viding for the service of summons on

corporations by publications, was passed.

House bill 46, by Mr. Crow, amending

the public printing act, passed. It lim-

its all official reports except those of

elective officers the State engineer and the in-

spector of coal mines to 50 pages, and

not exceed 100 pages.

House Bill 114, by Mr. Merrill, provid-

ing for the registration of county poor,

passed.

H. B. 26, by Mr. Macomber, providing

for the removal of the Soldiers' home

from Monte Vista to Fort Lyons.

Passed. The removal is conditional upon the

building of a bridge over Marion

creek.

House bill 47, by Mr. Randall, regulating

the distribution of water by superinten-

dents and commissioners of irrigation.

Passed.

B. 239, by Mr. Humphrey, to eradi-

cate certain infections and diseases of

bees. Passed.

H. B. 472, Randal, concerning school

lands. Passed. It provides that sections

19 and 39, granted by Congress for school

purposes, be withdrawn from the market,

provided, however, that whenever the

State board, thing the public interests de-

mand, their sale may be sold, but

only at public auction.

The small attendance in the chamber

provoked the Speaker to order a call of

the house to secure, if possible, the pre-

rency cause. After enough had been

brought in, to bring the total number

present up to 40, proceedings under the

call were suspended. The emergency

clause was then put to a vote and lost, 35

to 5, most two-thirds in its favor.

Senate.

President Brush called the Senate to

order at 10 o'clock this morning. Several

Senators were absent, having gone home

over Sunday, but a good working

quorum was on hand.

Senator Carney introduced an anti-

Cleveland resolution. He asked its im-

mediate consideration, but Senator Hart-

zel, objected, and it went over under the

rule of order.

The resolution concerned President

Cleveland in severe terms for his conduct

of the United States treasury and his issue

of bonds, especially the \$100,000,000

deal with Europe and America.

## YANAKA GULF.

THE JURY WAS OUT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Lyon on Trial—A. W. Van Houten, the slayer of Dick Newell, is to have a preliminary examination—Mrs. Guyer does not get a new trial.

D. M. McNamara, the Bull Hill man who was tried for the hold-up of John Simonsen's stage, was found guilty of the charge. The jury came in at 8 o'clock last night and the verdict was guilty as charged in the indictment. The charge was assault with intent to commit robbery and is punishable with from one to 10 years in the penitentiary. The jury was out nearly 24 hours. The trial was a long one and there was much interest in it as it was felt that it was something of a test case in the trial of the strikers. This is the first case in which the defendant was fully recognized by the Bull Hill men as their man and for which money was contributed to pay for the defense. The defendant's attorneys were very much disappointed with the verdict and declared that he felt that he was an innocent man.

Yesterday the trial of the case of the People vs. H. J. Lyon was begun. This is another Bull Hill case. The charge against Lyon is that he made an assault with intent to kill by use of explosives on the persons of Sam McDonald, Chas. M. Robinson and J. M. Goodhue, at the time the Strong mine was blown up. Lyon is being defended by Mr. Patterson and Mr. Cunningham of this city. Mr. Blackmer and Mr. Frank Goudy are prosecuting. The defendant's attorney objected to the selection of the jury and moved that 300 names be put into the box and jury lists drawn. They questioned the jury as most of the men were from the eastern part of the county. The court said that the lists are drawn from the tax payers and there are more of them in the eastern part of the county which accounts for the fact that more jurymen are on the panel from that section. The motion was overruled. The work of selecting the jury was begun. Mr. Patterson asked practically the same questions as he did in the McNamara case excepting that he did not question the jurymen as to whether they are members of the A. P. A. At the hour of adjournment the court ordered a new panel subpoenaed as the lists had been exhausted. The case will be continued in the court this morning.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Guyer, argued some days ago, was overruled by the court and she was remanded for trial.

A night session was held to receive the verdict of the McNamara jury and to hear a motion which Mr. J. K. Goudy wished to make in the case of the People vs. A. W. Van Houten. The attorney moved that the defendant be given a preliminary trial. He is the man who shot Richard Newell, Jr., and he has been confined on an information ever since. Mr. Goudy contended that he is entitled to a preliminary hearing. Mr. Blackmer decided not to oppose the motion and asked the court to grant it. He stated that he did this not because he believed that the law or the information were not sound but that there might be no question as to the importance of the case. He felt it to be an important case and he did not desire to allow any loophole. The court made an order directing to that the District Attorney arrange to give the defendant a preliminary trial before some justice of peace as soon as possible. It is probable that the attorney will agree upon next Tuesday. The only result of this will be to put off the trial until next term which will bring it some time in May or June.

Second Edition.

Following was the civil business before Judge Lurt yesterday:

In the suit of Julia Ault vs. Altman and Wolfe, the injunction was dissolved.

Finch vs. County Commissioners, evidence introduced and taken under advisement.

Richardson vs. Dell and Mariott, et al., vs. Sovery, dismissed by the court for want of prosecution.

## LIVING PICTURES.

They Were Given, but They Were Not at all Wicked.

Tisso's living pictures came and "have went" but "Where it has gone and how it fares Nobody knows and nobody cares."

There was a pretty fair audience out last evening at the opera house to see the first "public" exhibition of this much discussed form of entertainment in this city. Most of the people were in the upper part of the house but the lower part had its share. Without doubt every person present was drawn out by a highly laudable desire to patronize art and see great masterpieces reproduced with figures in life. That is the reason that when a series of very grand tableaux were put into a large picture frame, were shown that they ground and glared.

"Oh, what a sell I never saw such a show!" That is the reason the bald-headed men draw on their overcoats and stamp on their feet and young men with their hairs parted in the middle and carrying heavy canes got up and went out with looks of disgust on their faces.

The pictures were preceded by a specialty entertainment, some of the features of which were very good. Joseph Daly gave some excellent balancing work and the Blondells gave an amusing sketch.

A large picture frame was put on the stage and strongly lighted from above. Bits of scenery were thrown back of this and the people who posed for the pictures stood inside the frame. Most of the pictures shown could easily have been given at a church entertainment without exciting comment, and if they have not been worse elsewhere the W. C. T. U. people have, strange to say, caused a tempest in a tea pot. Anyone can see, however, how they could be made naughty as well as very attractive.

"St. Anthony's Temptation" and the "Artist's Model" were the only pictures shown where the figures were supposed to be nude but it was so palpable that the figures were knit underwear instead of flesh colored tights that it was ridiculous. The pictures were very poor attempts at copies of the originals.

## Second Annual Exhibition.

There will be an exhibition in Denver during the last two weeks in April, under the auspices of the Artists' Club of that city. Arrangements have been made by which space will be afforded a large number of works and all artists and architects in Colorado are invited to send in to the club rooms, 1330 Arapahoe street,

**THE Royal Baking Powder is the  
Tastiest and Strongest Baking Pow-  
der there is. It has received the highest  
award at the U. S. Civil War Ex-  
hibition, and at all the Great Inter-  
national Expositions and World's Fairs  
we ever exhibited in competition with  
others.**

**It makes the finest, lightest, sweetest,  
most wholesome bread, cake and pastry.**

**More economical than any other baken-  
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for entry forms. The exhibition will take place in the large galleries of the Fine Arts building of the University of Denver, and exhibits should be in before April 1, after which time no works will be received. Works in oil, water-color and pastel painting, sculpture, wood-carving, drawing and design for reproduction, and architectural drawing and design not before publicly exhibited in Denver and approved by the jury of selection, will be accepted for the exhibition of Boston, Chicago, Kinston, and will be narrow enough if it is widened to fill its walls of 40 feet, and surely inasmuch as the widening and grading of the street is at the town is to receive for the privileges granted, the council should see to it that the contract is completed with the best possible advantage to the town. (Macon Journal.)

See Asby for fine Watch work, difficult repairs, engraving, and graduate optician. Personal attention. See Jim if you want the best. Oldest established jeweler in the country.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Troubles. It's guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers does its work thoroughly, coloring a uniform brown or black, which when dry will neither rub, wash off, nor soil linens.

If a man smiles at you now, seizes your hand and wrings it heartily, asks about the children and how the old woman's influenza is coming on, set him down as a candidate. They are thicker than fleas in a yellow dog's hide. If there are any who have not been mentioned in The Gazette it is because they are letting their lights be hid under a bushel. It's a fair field and no favor.

"A crick in the back," a pain under the shoulder-blades, water brash, biliousness, and constipation are symptoms of disordered stomach, kidneys, liver and bowels. For all ailments originating in a derangement of these organs, take Ayer's Pills.

Barclay's Appreiated.

The Telegraph speaks of Henri Witterson as a prospective candidate for Alderman of the Fifteenth ward. We presume it refers to Hank Watson; but it's the same—both Lincoln orators. Mr. Watson has a business head on his shoulders, and would make a good Alderman.—El Paso County Democrat.

Lincoln Orators.

Havana, March 5.—The rebel leaders Gomez, Marti and Collazo are still at Monte Cristo. A detachment of volunteer guards recently overtook the only band of revolutionists remaining in the province of Santa Clara. The rebels divided their force into two parties, one led by the bandit Matagás, and the other by Arango Rodriguez. After a sharp engagement the rebels were dispersed and were active by pursued by the troops.

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